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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Reports from Paris.

DIVERSITY OF STATEMENTS

As to the Situation

IN THE DOOMED CITY!

Socialists Giving Trouble!

THE PROVISION QUESTION!

Louis Blanc Appeals

FOR IMPROMPTU CIVILIZATION!

Bismarck's Last Circular!

GARIBALDI IN FRANCE!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

THE GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Vendome, a town in the Department of Loire et Cher, dated at six o'clock last evening, contains the following intelligence: The Prussians have been driven from Joinville, Loury and neighborhood, in the Department of Eure et Loire, by the French. They captured twenty prisoners, including one of Prince Albert's couriers.

The road between this place, Vendome, and Loury, is thronged with National Guards. There is much enthusiasm in this section of France.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

M. Pietri, formerly Prefect of Paris, to-day publishes, in the name of the Emperor, a repudiation of the Wilhelmshohe manifesto.

THE PRUSSIAN GRAND ARMY—POSITION—ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

The Prussian Guard is north of Paris, between Canal De l'Ourq and the Northern Railway.

On the right is stationed the Fourth Corps, and on the left the Twelfth Corps.

The pioneers of the Prussian Guard have been assigned the task of diverting the waters of the canal De l'Ourq into the La Morce river. The stream falls into the Seine some miles below Paris. As Gonesse and the Seine recede in their design, one course of the water supply of the besieged city will be cut off.

The formation of the line of circumvallation before Paris and the bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously the moment arrangements are perfected.

The French fortresses of Belfort, Schlestadt and New Brisach are to be attacked en masse.

The captains of Turks have been charged with the duty of taking Soissons.

The Prussians have secured the Provinces of Orleans, Amiens and Lourdy without finding any traces of the new French levies.

The Prussians have evacuated Mulhouse and are marching upon Belfort.

THREATENED REVOLT.

A Brussels dispatch says there are symptoms of a revolt among the prisoners confined at Stenvisen. The English Minister has been dispatched to that town to temporize with them. The prisoners will be distributed among the different fortresses as soon as possible.

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

IMPERIALISTS ATTRACTING INTELLIGENCE BY BALLOON EXPRESS.

LONDON, October 6.—A Versailles correspondent says: I have been on account of the designs of a band of imperialists assembled at Jersey. They are spending money profusely and boasting what they can do through certain political combinations. Prince Napoleon Roubier has been there and Drouyde L'Huys and a host of other notables. Marshal Bazaine went over to Jersey on a steamer, but on a reckless shell burst. All these make quite an excitement here.

Mrs. Washburne, in Brussels, receives letters frequently from her husband by balloon express.

It is stated in a Berlin dispatch that the cold temperature of the German press in regard to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine is exciting the displeasure of Bismarck. If this is correct, we may hope for peace.

The following was received this morning per balloon from Paris, dated 20th ult. and addressed to Miss Gould:

DEAR MISS KIDDER—New York, by gon George—Tell my family I am in good health. There are plenty of provisions here. The horrible dispatches manufactured by Bismarck, regarding internal dissensions here are utterly false. The troops are in excellent condition.

By the same balloon, bearing the same date, was received an open card from Wm. Dreyer to E. Dreyer, Baltimore: "Our days are occupied with partaking our meals. Our nights are unpleasant as we are justly proud. There is no danger of famine for three months to come. The city is well provisioned. Everything is going on wonderfully. The city is quiet, very orderly; no noise or disturbance."

Private letters to Cincinnati say another balloon arrived this afternoon, conveying the above reports.

[N. Y. Tribune Special.]

LATEST NEWS FROM PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A messenger arrived from Paris to-day with dates from September 20th to October 3d. The Temps calculates the loss on Friday about the walls at 1,000 killed. The object of the sortie was to blow up the bridge over the Seine and to rouse the courage of the Parisians by a victory, a general sortie of the Parisians were not supposed to be in force. Neither end having been attained the Governor of Paris issued a proclamation that Bonaparte's cause was lost and that there must be no thought of surrender.

The Revolte announces the ultimo do not intend to resort to revolutionary courses if they succeed in re-taking the city—provided they hope to succeed in a peaceful manner.

The Prefect of Police is actively at work in an endeavor to discover the author of Victor Noire's connection with the periodical plots against the Government. Rochefort is arrested, about the same as the three principal editors of the Marseillaise and Fustre. La Grange and the Judge de Instruction were the prime movers. It is certain Rochefort received 50,000 francs for his connection with the affair.

The complaints of newspapers against the Minister who would ordinarily dare by closing them are loudly unanimously by other papers becoming louder every day.

Dr. Evans, the leading agent of the American, goes to-day to Tours, to confer with the agents of the ambulances to others.

Mr. Washburne, who is here is still about two hundred and fifty Americans in Paris, of whom about forty are women. Some remain to look after their houses and others from curiosity.

Correspondence reveals the fact that both Count Bismarck and Jules Favre were equally sentiments on the civil list.

The Prince Imperial's health continues to improve. The Empress is well and happy, of the Emperor received Lord Lyons and Mr. Motley. Prevaricating in two months claim from; the Prince Napoleon, the Count de Paris, Duke de Aumale, Chambord and many others are down for various sums, all from to General De Failly for similar claims. Many of the Generals of Division have already appeared, received Bismarck as a marriage present, the end of the American Embassy, having had a deficit of $40,000 to meet. Madame Bismarck, the Count Bismarck's sister, Madame Favre, the Count Bismarck's wife, Count Bismarck's daughter getting extra allowances. Prince Adalbert, Bismarck's delete the Emperor and Empress, Prince Napoleon, Prince Murat, Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Prince Achille Murat's Prince Pierre Bonaparte has arrived at London.

The Paris *Moniteur* exhorts the army to increased vigilance and more vigorous resistance to France, to towards New Brisach.

Gen. Bourbaki has been allowed to re-enter Metz, orders to that effect having been given by King William. The general left on his fruitless errand to England.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that supplies of meat are vanishing, breadstuffs are plenty, also plenty of guns and ammunition.

LOUIS BLANC WRITES ANOTHER LETTER.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The New York *Tribune's* special by Paris says: The letter of Louis Blanc has written a letter to the English people. He says the siege of Paris is a monstrous aberration from which the scandal of history. Civilization is a prisoner in Paris. The King of Prussia is the Attila of the Nineteenth century. Appeals to the English people, but not for pity, for Republican has a right to the sympathies of all. He then describes the war, which he says is *pan-germanism* gone mad. The King of Prussia ought to have stopped the war after the capitulation of Sedan, when the Empire had disappeared and the Republic was proclaimed. He quotes from an article in the *Daily News* of September 7, saying the Republican party is in no wise responsible for the present war, &c., and the Times does not deny that. Since September 4th their party has represented the aspirations and genius of France, and has proved that the French nation has a terrible conflict upon its conscience.

M. Louis Blanc concludes: If the English people remain indifferent to the action of the whole world, being that of justice, it is for it to act, to ponder on what concerns it. In consequence of leaving the sole right of conquest unbridled, a nation, which by its indifference sanctions the saturnalia of force, risks experiences of them, and deserves to do so. It is the business of the English people to look to it. Our is to prove to the world that our cause is just, and this being understood, to go for the right, which never dies or conquers with it.

BISMARCK'S LAST CIRCULAR.

The *Tribune* special correspondent at Bavilin telegraphs on the 6th the following circular from Count Bismarck, dated Ferrieres, October 1st:

From reports in public journals it appears that the delegation of the Provisional government in Tours have officially announced that the undersigned had declared to M. Favre that Prussia would consent to the war to reduce France to the position of a power of second rank. Although such expressions could only be intended to influence a circle unacquainted with the antecedents of the international negotiations, and ignorant of the geography of France, still the circumstance induces me to publish the original of the telegram bearing the signature of Messrs. Cremieux, Gelois Rimon and Fulrichon, gentlemen belonging to the Government of a great Republic, which induces me to request Your Excellency to put it in the proper light in your official intercourse. In my interview with M. Favre the question of conditions of peace was not formally considered.

At his request I communicated to the French Minister, in general outline, the some views which formed the principle topic of the private conversation, viz: Exacting Demands exceeding those therein contained have never yet in any way been made by the Cabinets of Berlin and Metz, which we seek in territorial connection, implies the reduction of the French territory equal in area to the decreases through Savoy and Nice, the population of which provinces, obtained from Italy, was about three-quarters of a million.

The consolidated French empire according to the census of 1866 numbered thirty-eight million inhabitants without Algeria, and with the addition of Lubraine, an essential part of the French war forces, forty-two millions. It is probable that the population of Lubraine, by the formation of the Empire changes nothing in the importance of France as against foreign countries, while we leave to this province all the peculiar elements of power, the possession whereof, in Oriental and Italian war, enabled it to exercise so decisive an influence on the equilibrium of Europe.

These few points will suffice to successfully oppose the logic of events to the exaggeration of the proclamation of the 24th of last month.

FROM GERMANY.

ACTIVITY OF THE FREE SHOOTERS.

BERLIN, October 7.—A dispatch from Versailles announces that the French guerrillas, who infest that vicinity, have an unenviable shot the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg while he was living in the Park of St. Cloud. His escort were assailed with a perfect rain of bullets. All escaped except the Crown Prince, who was wounded. He was immediately conveyed to the village. His injuries are serious. The escort were pursued, but succeeded in the woods, but the assailants had vanished. The free-shooters swarm in the Park and through the forest of St. Cloud, and cause great mischief by firing upon every Prussian soldier or sentry in that direction. They attack the couriers and harrass all communication between St. Cloud and Versailles.

BELGIANS ON THE FRONTIER.

A dispatch from Namur, Belgium, says the Belgian troops which had been ordered to withdraw from their observations upon the frontier, and had partially retired, have again been ordered forward.

The Count of Flanders has re-established his headquarters here, and is concentrating a heavy force.

A camp is being formed at Aulon, close to the frontier. Twenty-five thousand men of all arms will compose this army.

The Prussians have taken active investment of Mezieries and Rocroy, close to the Belgian frontier, and breaches of neutrality are feared.

PERMITTED TO RE-ENTER METZ.

General Bourbaki has been permitted to re-enter Metz by order of King William.

The country around Metz is being devastated by the Germans to prevent the French obtaining provisions by sorties.

CIRCULAR FROM BISMARCK.

Bismarck has found it necessary to make public the following statement:

VERSAILLES, October 7, 1:30 P. M.—I do not hold the opinion that the Republican institutions of France constitute danger for the peace of Germany, as asserted in a letter of the 17th ult., published in the London *Daily Telegraph*, ever expressed such a view to Mr. Mallet or any other person. BISMARCK.

A PROTEST.

The Democratic Workingmen's Union of this city have adopted a protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

COMMISSION ADJOURNED.

The commission of the North German Confederations, who have been negotiating with the Bavarian and Wurtemberg governments, have concluded their labors and adjourned. Delbruck and other German diplomats composing the commission, have been appointed to the King's headquarters at Versailles.

General Oltsch has been appointed Governor of Versailles.

The Fourth German Army Corps, under Gen. Von Werder, left Strasburg and took up a line of march to the south, on the 30th ult. They will probably effect a junction with the army of General Von Tumbow, near Belfort, and continue the movement southward.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Herald.]

BERLIN, October 7.—The conditions of the southern and northern German Bund will be decided at the King's headquarters. Without serious political difficulties, while the Chancellor, under the influence of the Ultramontanists, desires a confederation united by treaties.

ENCIRCLING THE COUNTRY.

VERSAILLES, October 6.—Evening, the Baron.—The 6th Prussian cavalry are occupying Pithiviers, on the Loire. They drove 1,100 Mobiles out of Montfort Lemaury. Nothing important transpired before Paris yesterday or to-day.

FROM ITALY.

THE LOSS AT STRASBURG.

STRASBURG, October 6—(Via *Berlin*.—Gen. Von Werder, the Prussian commander, reports that the besieged lost from 1st to 5th of September in the capitulation thirty killed and one hundred and ninety-five wounded. During the entire siege the German loss was one hundred and six killed and wounded, including one hundred and thirteen officers. The besieging force is now moving towards Paris

FROM FRANCE.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT CHEVILLY.

TOURS, October 6.—The following dispatch has been received from the Capital:

PARIS, Sunday, October 2.—The French troops, numbering 60,000, engaged with a heavy force of Prussians at Chevilly, on Friday last. It was a determined concerted movement upon both banks of the Seine, and was intended to penetrate the enemy's lines. Starting from the direction of Chelsy in the advanced encountering any formidable force. At Chevilly the Prussians, protected by earthworks, opened a terrible fire upon the French, to which the latter replied vigorously. The Mobiles behaved splendidly and made several brilliant charges upon the Prussian works, but they were unable to capture the redoubts, although they inflicted heavy loss. The retreat was made in perfect order. The troops have been congratulated upon their admirable bearing.

A reconnoissance from the direction of Fort Bicetre returns with the information that the Prussians, since the action at Chevilly, have been incessantly at work in front of Meudon their fortifications upon the heights and plateau of Villejuif. These works now appear formidable, and heavy artillery will probably soon appear within the embrasures.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMANS.

ROUEN, October 7.—The Prussians have advanced from Mantes sur-Seine and occupied Pontoise-sur-Eure, eighteen miles south of Evreux, in the Department of Eure, after a vigorous resistance on the part of the National Guard. The latter town was shelled vigorously and the garrison drove out, fighting bravely. This city is now threatened on both banks of the Seine, from Beauvois on the north and Vernon on the south. The Prussians are doubtless pushing their lines this way.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

TOURS, October 3.—Gen. La Motterouge, commander of the army of the Loire, has arrived here.

Great quantities of arms and stores are pouring in from all parts of France.

A circular issued from the War Office yesterday regulates the formation of military courts, fixes the number of deputies to be chosen to the Constituent Assembly at 750 instead of 750, and decrees that all enactments since March, 1854, be repealed.

CAPITULATION APPROVED.

TOURS, October 7.—The capitulation of Gen. Ulrich is fully approved by the Government here. Notwithstanding, statements to the contrary, the Generals are free from all reproach and in full accord with the Government.

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES IN FRANCE.

Pontifical Zouaves, 500 strong, arrived at Tours to-day and will enter the French service.

SKIRMISHING WITHOUT RESULT.

Gen. Cambriel's report to the Minister of War, from Epinal, on the 6th, states that the enemy is going towards New Brisach. He was skirmishing on the previous day but without serious result.

THE GERMANS IN THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TOURS, October 7.—The villages about Epenal are filled with troops. The Prefect of Epenal telegraphs at midnight, 6th, to the Minister of the Interior, that a combat took place yesterday between the towns of Lain and Bruyeres against 10,000 Prussians, supported by artillery. The French troops slept at National Guards from the country.

A dispatch from Evereux shows great enthusiasm on the part of the National Guard, who are rising en masse to resist the Prussians.

A REPULSE—GERMAN CAMP AT GIZORS.

ROUEN, October 7, via TOURS.—The Germans at Gizors have been repulsed by the National Guard. The enemy have, however, formed a camp near Gizors of 2,000 men. Telegraphic communication with that point is interrupted, and also to the eastward.

GERMANS ADVANCING ON LYONS — RISING IN THE VOSGES.

Such telegrams as have been received show a steady advance by the Prussians invading East and Southeast France on their march to Lyons. The journals say there is a general rising in Vosges. There are no regular troops there, but all men are aroused. Francs Tireurs are in all the passes and give no quarter.

ORGANIZATION OF NEW ARMIES.

TOURS, October 7.—A circular from the Ministry enjoins the organization of courts martial to insure discipline.

KILLED BY TURCOS.

MONTARGIS, Oct. 7.—(via Tours Oct. 7.—A Prussian post at the boundary, comprising thirty men, have all been killed by Turcos.

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

CHARTRES, Oct. 6, via Tours Oct. 7.—Epernay has been evacuated by the Prussians, who are retreating.

GARIBALDI IN FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, October 7.—Garibaldi has arrived here.

RUSSIA.

THE MISSION OF M. THIERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—Thiers while here explained to the Italian Ambassador that his only motives for opposing Italian unity was the fear that it would encourage German unity.

The Jo rnals here repeat the statement that Gen. Ignatieff's journey to Odessa was personal, not political.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 7.—A deputation announcing the result of the plebiscitum will arrive at Florence on Saturday and will be received.

THE PLEBISCITE AT ROME.

A correspondence, writing from Rome on the 3d inst., describes the proceedings attendant upon the plebiscite, he visiting most of the polling places during the day. He found that the vote adopted would not be declined. Every class of the population voted except priests and those associated with them.

THE VOTE IS CARRY.

All the material damage done within the city by the Italian assault, was that done to the Ponto Pio. The Scalera gate and windows of the Palace of Laboratory, the Italian buildings and the covering of Scala Santa received no injuries. The large palace of Villa Bonaporte was burned by the Italians. The Papal arms are fast disappearing from the public buildings.

ROME, Oct. 7.—The Jesuits are leaving the city.

TURIN, October 7.—It is reported the Italian Government has taken the initiative for the declaration that it has no intention of claiming Nice from France.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 7.—A new impetus has been given to the Canadian emigration scheme recently. The Liverpool authorities have encouraged Miss Rice, who has for a long time been identified with the emigration projects, with the prospect of a large exportation within a week or two. Many fatherless children will be sent to the New World under her direct supervision.

The survivors of the wrecked ship Ondara have arrived here.

Admiral Gilseon last evening gave a grand ball on board his flagship Franklin. Four hundred invitations were issued.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, October 7.—The Belgium *Echo* says there is great activity everywhere to protect the frontier. The siege of Mezieres and Rocroy, French fortifications near the Belgian border, by the Prussians, is thought to be the motive for these precautions.

The only objection the Bavarian government has to a German Confederacy is her reluctance to place her army under federal charge during times of peace.

The *Times* has an eloquent editorial on the rectitude of England's neutrality.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—The Reichsrath has been prorogued until October 25th.

VIENNA, October 7.—The supplementary estimate of the War Minister aggregates 2,000,000 florins.

Neumayer, a leader of the working men, has been sentenced to five months imprisonment for inciting revolt.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, October 7.—The steamship England, from New York, arrived this afternoon.

Arrests for Illegal Registering.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—W. A. Couch, George Fuhs and Francis D. Ruis, Registers of Rolls Counties, were arrested Wednesday for the register of Thos. R. Dodge as voter, and taken before U. S. Commissioner Green at Hannibal, and after a full investigation were committed under the federal enforcement act to answer before the United States district court. In default of bail in one thousand dollars each they are still here in the custody of U. S. Marshal Newsham. The defense was that the enforcement act was for the support of the fifteenth amendment, and applied to colored persons only. The prosecution contend the law was general and applied to all voters without regard to color. Dodge is editor of the Rolls county *Record*, served three years in the Confederate army in the late war, and served part of the time in the same county as one of the registers.

Masonic Meeting at Chicago—Old Laws of the Order Repealed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, October 7.—The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Masons closed their annual communication last evening. The following by-laws, which were adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1856, were repealed at this session by a vote of 350 to 450, after a sharp and exciting but good natured debate:

Sec. 1. All unbecoming clauses under this jurisdiction are instructed to admit no negro or mulatto as a visitor or otherwise under any circumstances whatever.

Sec. 2. If any Lodge in this jurisdiction violates their expressed will of this grand lodge, it shall be the duty of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State to at once arrest its charter.

The Northern Ohio Fair.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, October 7.—There were at least 40,000 persons on the grounds of the Northern Ohio Fair to-day. The principle feature of the day was the race for the purse for trotting stallions. On Saturday the fair closes. The races will continue open on Monday. The sales of tickets above 40,000 persons were on the grounds on Thursday.

Upper Waters.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

GREENSBURG, October 7.—River falling with 2 feet 10 inches water in channel. Weather cloudy. Ther. 54 at 6 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, October 7.—River falling slowly with 5 feet water in channel. Weather cloudy. Ther. 57.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, October 7.—Cotton is moderately dealt in; sales 1,000 bales; middling ordinary at 10c; net receipts 169 bales; exports coastwise 697; stock 8,898; net receipts for the week 2,696; exports coastwise for the week 800; sales for the week 900.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

At Cincinnati—Yesterday's Session.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—The Southern Commercial Convention met at 9:30; but few members were on the floor. Prayer by the Rev. M. T. Briggs. A resolution providing for committees to report at the next Convention whether railroads will not pass students to college at half fare, was tabled.

Mr. Bowman, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Committee on Education, to report at the next meeting.

Gen. Banks presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to present to Congress the proceedings of the Convention in regard to the Southern Pacific Railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Bryson, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Levees on the Mississippi, presented a report, including a resolution asking aid from the general government.

Mr. Remelin opposed the resolution, and said the Convention was filled with ideas in favor of the aid of States and municipalities that could do nothing for themselves. What was the use of talking of States rights? When Uncle Sam sends a Brigadier to reconstruct, the people object, but when he sends an engineer, with an appropriation behind him, the people receive him with open arms. The report was adopted.

Mr. Burwell, of Louisiana, offered a resolution declaring New Orleans entitled to the same subventions for postal steam service to foreign ports as has been extended to Atlantic ports. Referred to a Committee.

The Committee on a continuous water line of communication between the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard, presented a report in favor of untaxed water communication from the Ohio river to the seaboard, and requesting the Convention to memorialize Congress in regard to the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal with a view to furnishing a canal one hundred feet wide and eight feet deep, carrying boats of five hundred tons. Adopted.

The time of meeting was amended to read the first Monday in September instead of October, which was adopted.

The delegates were then taken in carriages to the suburbs at 11 o'clock a. m., and in the evening will partake of a banquet at Pike's Hall.

The banquet to-night at Pike's music hall was one of the most splendid affairs that ever occurred in this country. The whole floor was covered with tables handsomely decorated. The orchestra was on the stage occupied by the President, Theodore Cook, Vice President Torrence, Judge Storer, Gen. B. Pendleton, Gen. Banks and others selected to respond to regular toasts. All the tables, as well as the platform, were handsomely decorated with natural flowers. The balconies were almost entirely filled with ladies. The bill of fare was extensive and complete. A band of music occupied a place in the hall, and played a number of pieces during the banquet.

At a little before ten o'clock the first toast was announced: "Our guests." Judge Whitmore responded in a brief speech, welcoming the guests, with the assurance that Cincinnati extended a hearty greeting.

Col. H. S. Cassels responded to the second toast—"Agriculture." He said this is the great foundation of national wealth and national happiness. Blessed by Providence with a country affording every resource of production, we should recognize this great source of strength, and its relations. The United States imports $600,000,000 of products which can be raised in our domain. The government, State and Federal, does not estimate properly this power in America, and has not properly encouraged it. It should do so by liberal appropriations to endow colleges and experimental farms in the South, or one half of the land for the accumulation of wealth beyond anything in the past. The South desires intelligent labor and proper protection on it.

Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, responded to the third toast—"Commerce." The word opened an illimitable field, but he would confine his course to take. He spoke of the adaptation of this country for agriculture, its wealth of coal, iron and other sources of wealth and of natural facilities for internal commerce. To build up and foster commerce the sure method of preserving the principles of liberty, before whose greatness the thrones of despotism in time would dissolve.

Mr. Moore, of Pittsburgh, responded to the fourth toast—"Manufactures." He defined the word and drew a picture of the wonders of material progress from savage life to the highest civilization. He went into a discussion as an indication that we were entering on a new era, when all can drink in silence in unoccupied fields, undisturbed and unafraid in their valor, and when we are to enter on more magnificent errands for the common weal. [Long continued applause.]

Governor Harrison, of Baltimore, was appointed to respond to the toast "Railroads," but was compelled to return to Baltimore before the Convention closed on account of illness of a relative. Mr. Elliott, of Mo., responded instead in a brief facetious of speech.

R. B. Rapier responded to the fifth regular sixth toast "River and Navigation Interests."

Gen. N. P. Banks, Mass., responded to the seventh toast, "The Union." It was received with prolonged applause. Before it subsided the band struck up "Hail Columbia."

The applause and excitement that followed was one of the most exciting character. General Banks said the results of this Convention would be of more importance than anticipated, would teach a lesson of forgetfulness of all the past, and of all confusion for the future. The United States together in indissoluble fraternity. The General's speech was frequently applauded.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the delegates from all the States represented as follows:

Tennessee, W. G. Brien; Pennsylvania, Gen. J. R. Sweitzer; Virginia, Isaac Carrington, Esq.; New York, H. P. Baker, Esq.; Georgia, Gen. Lawton; Kentucky, Judge Jasper; Rhode Island, Gen. Rhodes; South Carolina, J. Barrett Cohen, Esq.; Iowa, T. M. Monroe, Esq.; Mississippi, Gen. L. Fendleton; Louisiana, Judge Wm. M. Barwell; North Carolina, J. C. Mills, Esq.; Michigan, Richard Hawley, Esq.; Alabama, Col. R. D. Wickersham; Indiana, Hon. W. E. Pierce; Texas, Gov. Throckmorton; Nevada, John G. Fox, Esq.; Missouri, Capt. Bart Able; Maryland, Thos. J. McKaig, Jr., Esq.; Kansas, Judge H. Flaherty; Florida, Dr. D. D. Borroughs; Massachusetts, Gen N. P. Banks.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gen. Lee is rapidly improving.

—There was a frost on Thursday night in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

—The Queen Dowager, relict of Kamehameha III, of the Sandwich Islands, died on the 26th ult.

—Governor Walker, of Virginia, has issued a message recommending the Legislature to give aid to sufferers by the flood.

—John Jones, a well known, wealthy and highly respected colored citizen, a commended by the Chicago *Tribune* for representative to the Legislature.

—At Cincinnati, yesterday, Fred. Dallmeyer shot at his wife with a revolver and missed her. Fifteen minutes later he shot himself through the head, inflicting probably fatal injury.

—A German woman named Constance Craft, residing in Chicago, who has been insane for over two years past, committed suicide Thursday last by taking prussic acid. The deceased was respectably related and possessed of considerable property.

—Two negro deck hands of the steamer A. J. White had a fight at Memphis, on Thursday evening, during which one named Alexander was fatally stabbed and died at the hospital. After being stabbed he knocked the other assailant with a stick.

—President Grant has received a letter from Louisville, Ky., signed by a "Repentant Sinner," in which is enclosed $500 in gold, the writer desired to have placed to the credit of the Conscience Fund. The money was accordingly sent to Treasurer Spinner.

—A fire in the basement of the new fire extinguisher, belonging to the United States Chemical Fire Engine Company, of Chicago, given in New York on Thursday, a building full in burying in the rubbish Mr. James Manning, foreman of the Eureka Company of Chicago, had his ears badly burned.

—The French gunboat, La Espoire Treville, returned to New York on Thursday, having failed to intercept the Westphalia. Captain Thassel, of the French gunboat, refuses to furnish any questions regarding the chase, but the Captain of the pilot boat says the Westphalia completely outsailed her enemy.

—There will be no general order or pardon issued with regard to the release of Fenians now imprisoned because of the violations of neutrality laws whatever. The pardons granted will be issued singly. The petitions in several cases have been prepared at the Attorney General's office for the signature of the President.

—Gleason's Brittania ware factory in Dorchester, Mass., was completely destroyed on Thursday afternoon by the explosion of a boiler. Wm. Brainard, a workingman, was killed. Loss $30,000. The explosion occurred at dinner hour, or the loss of life would have been fearful, nearly two hundred workmen being employed.

—Rev. R. E. Patterson, D. D., of St. Louis, has been elected to the commission of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, and Rev. E. A. Mitchell, D. D., at present in charge of the Second Baptist church of Shawnee College, at Alton, Illinois, has been appointed to a Professorship of Hebrew and Old Testament in the same institution.

—A Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence with those Colonies and the same basis as that adopted in the Postal Convention with the Dominion of Canada. The Convention goes into immediate operation.

—A man named Sampson Baum entered the office of Victor Abraham, as attorney, at Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon, closed the door and sayings he would have revenge. Drew a revolver and attempted to shoot Abraham, but was prevented by Abraham's activity and the help of men from adjacent offices. Abraham had obtained judgment against Baum for fees. Baum was arrested charged with assault and battery with intent to commit murder.

—The boiler of a portable saw mill exploded on Thursday, near Richland, Spencer Co., Indiana, killing and horribly mangling Andrew Woodruff, aged twenty-four, had his head blown off. Albert Akeskin had his skull broken, and will probably recover. W. Caldwell, aged eighteen, had his leg crushed and it had to be amputated. Pieces of the bodies were thrown thirty feet, and pieces of the machinery fifty to one hundred yards.

—There are 282,850 carriages and wagons in Illinois, the aggregate assessed value of which is $9,350,000. Agricultural stocks and watches, valued at $988,128, and 13,270 pianos, valued at $993,894; also 975,009 horses, aggregate value $61,681,419; average value $63.26; there are 1,377,015 cattle in the State, aggregate value, $14,555,262; there are 93,545 mules and asses; aggregate value $7,886,677; there are 1,434,258 sheep, aggregate value $994,636, and 2,220,651 hogs, aggregate value $4,114,304.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Proceedings Under the Act to Enforce It.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH, October 1st, 1870.

To U. S. Commissioners, Deputy U. S. Marshals, and others:

By the Act of Congress "to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the following new offences have been created, viz.:

1. It is made a felony for any two or more persons to band or conspire together, to prevent *any citizen* from exercising the right to vote, or to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen with intent to hinder or prevent him from exercising the right to vote, or because of his having exercised the same. The punishment is by fine or imprisonment, or both —the line not to exceed $5,000, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years—and the offender to be thereafter ineligible to any office under the Government of the United States.

2. It is made a misdemeanor for any person or officer to refuse or knowingly to omit to give to any citizen the opportunity to perform any pre-requisite or qualification for voting required by the State laws. The punishment is a fine of not less than $500, or imprisonment not less than one month or more than one year.

3. It is made a misdemeanor for any officer of election to refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register and report the vote of any citizen who may have offered to do any act or pre-requisite required by the State law to entitle him to vote, and been refused or prevented of qualifying himself by the officer in charge of the registration or assessment of voters, upon his presenting his affidavit stating the offer, time and place, and the name of the officer refusing or preventing his registration or assessment, &c. The punishment is by a fine of not less than $500, or imprisonment not less than one month or more than one year, or both.

4. It is made a misdemeanor for any person by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or to combine with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote; or to prevent any citizen from voting. The punishment—a fine not less than $500, or imprisonment not less than one month or more than one year.

5. It is made a misdemeanor for any person to prevent, hinder, or contrive, or attempt so to do, or to intimidate any person from exercising the right of suffrage, by means of bribery, threats of violence, or loss of employment of ejecting him from a rented house, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts. The punishment same as above.

6. It is made a criminal offence for any person to knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any process, or any person or persons assisting in the execution of process, from serving or attempt to execute any person arrested or detained on process; or to aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested, directly or indirectly, to escape from custody; or to harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest process has been issued. The punishment for either offence is fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

7. It is made a misdemeanor for any person unlawfully to accept or hold office under the United States or any State, who, having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution, engaged in insurrect on or rebellion or gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union. The punishment is a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

8. It is made a misdemeanor for any person, under cover of any law, regulation or custom, to subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by the Act, or to different punishment on account of such person being an alien, or because of his race or color, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens. The punishment is a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

9. It is made a crime for any person to personate and vote, or to attempt to vote in the name of any other person, whether living, dead or fictitious; or to vote more than once at the same election; or to vote at a place where not lawfully entitled; or to vote without having a lawful right; or to do any unlawful act to secure a right to vote for himself or any other person to vote; or by force, threat, menace, reward, offer, or promise thereof, to induce any citizen lawfully entitled to vote, from freely exercising the right of suffrage; or to compel or induce any officer of election to receive a vote from any person not lawfully qualified; or to interfere in any manner with an officer of election in the discharge of his duties; or to induce, by any means, any officer of election to violate his duty, or any law regulating elections, or to receive illegal or refuse legal votes; or to aid, counsel, procure, or advise any voter, or officer, or person to do or omit to do any act, the doing or omitting to do which is made criminal. The punishment for each offence of these is by fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

10. It is made a crime for any person knowingly to personate and register, or attempt to register in the name of any other person, whether living, dead or fictitious, or wilfully attempt to register not having a legal right; or to do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, bribery, reward, or promise thereof, prevent or hinder any person lawfully entitled to be registered; or to aid, counsel or induce any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto; or to combine with any such officer in the discharge of his duties; or to advise, counsel, or procure any voter, officer, or person to do any act made criminal. The punishment for each offence is a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

11. It is made a crime for any officer of election to neglect or refuse to perform any duties required of him by any law of the United States, or to conspire with any other officer to do any act thereby unauthorized with intent to affect any such election; or fraudulently to make any false certificate of the result of such election; or to withhold, conceal, or destroy any certificate or record, required by law relating to or concerning any such election; or to neglect or refuse to make and return the same; or to aid, consel, procure or advise any voter, person or officer, to do any criminal act, or to omit to do any duties the omission of which is criminal. The punishment is by fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

The Courts of the United States have exclusive jurisdiction of these crimes, and it is made the duty of the U. S. Attorney, his Marshal and his deputies, and the U. S. Commissioners, promptly to institute proceedings against all and every person or persons guilty of any of said offences.

Upon information being made before a Commissioner, charging any of the above crimes, he may appoint, in writing, any person or persons to execute his warrant, and the person or persons so appointed will have all the authority of a regularly commissioned U. S. Marshal for that purpose, and he or they may, if necessary, call for aid on the land or naval forces of the United States.

When any person is arrested, charged with any of said offences, and demands a hearing before a U. S. Commissioner, the hearing must be fixed at such time that I can be present to conduct the examination, or designate counsel to do so for me; and notice must be given me in time, together with a copy of the information.

In taking bail, it must be an amount sufficient to secure the appearance of parties; must in all cases be justified, and the affidavits of the bail as to the value of the property of such property must be forwarded me, with the recognizance, so that, if false, indictments can be preferred for perjury.

The return to me must in all cases embrace the information, the process issued, the recognizance or a copy of the consistent, and an abstract of the evidence at the hearing. It should be forwarded immediately at the close of the proceedings.

Recognizances can be taken for appearance at Pittsburgh, on the third Monday of October, the first Monday of November, January, February, March, April and May; for appearance at Williamsport, on the second Monday in June and the third Monday in September; and for Erie, on the second Mondays of January and July.

In localities where are no U. S. Commissioners, any person cognizant of the commission of any of these offenses, can report the facts to me by letter, whereupon I will file an information, or send a bill before the Grand Jury, and bring the offenders to speedy trial.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 8, 1870

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIInd DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
D. N. SMITH, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILTON S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.

CORONER,
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

PETROLEUM, 3@3¼.

Bonds on Frankfort, 94¾.

VOTE the whole Republican ticket!

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@113¼.

REPUBLICANS, you have but three more working days left. Let no effort be spared to help on the triumph of your whole ticket.

AFTER all the talk done by Mr. John F. Drave for Mr. Walton, he has come to the honest conclusion he cannot vote *for him*. There are many thousands of the same opinion.

WE publish on our first page an important Election Document on the Fifteenth Amendment, issued by United States District Attorney Swope. We commend it to our Election Boards.

LET no Republican be seduced to vote for Mr. Walton by Mr. John F. Drave's river dodge circular. The river will flow and Pittsburgh grow, when Mr. Drave is dead and buried on the bank of the Ohio.

MR. JOHN F. DRAVO has issued a circular for all his friends to vote for Mr. Walton. What do you think of a man that will ask his friends to do an act that he himself won't do? It is a well-known fact that Mr. Dravo will *not* vote for Walton.

THE bottom is dropping out of the "Reform" movement. There is a general stampede from the ranks. From every district we hear reports of men leaving the ranks and returning to their first love. The whole force is effectually played out, and the leaders are not slow to confess it.

MANY persons have asked us what the Hon. Joseph Walton means when he asserts in his speeches that "the Ring Masters *impolated* the Soho Ferry Bill." One very intelligent gentleman, who has evidently paid considerable attention to the science of philology, assured us that the "Chief" who protested that he would "*insult*" a lawyer in relation to a libel upon him, that appeared in an evening contemporary, and Mr. Walton have been reading the same edition of Webster. To "*impolate*" a bill is horrid. What does it mean? The phraseology requires "reformation!"

MAJOR FREW is far from being satisfied with the way his friends are "*everywhere*" receiving him. In a recent speech he said: "Everywhere I go, my friends say, 'Mr. Frew, I would vote for you if I was sure you would be elected, or there was any chance of you being elected.' This will never do; if they vote for me I will be elected." We are again under obligations to the Major for corroborating what we have again and again stated in these columns. There is no chance of his being elected, and so his friends tell him "everywhere he goes." They will not therefore throw away their votes upon him. Is it not strange that Mr. Frew hesitates a moment longer to withdraw from the contest when his friends all tell him, as he says himself, that there is no chance of his being elected? Major, do not despise the warning of your "*friends.*"

THE *Commercial*, in its anxiety to show that the apportionment of members of Congress does not take place in 1871, tacitly admits that if it *did* take place in that year there would be no justification for running its bolters' ticket, and thereby rendering it possible to have a Democratic Congressional Apportionment forced on us. And as it has been conclusively shown that the act of Congress passed in 1869 makes it obligatory on the several States to make the apportionment in the year following each Census, the argument is conclusive against the *Commercial*. As that sheet, however, has no regard for logic, it will not withdraw its ticket, although that ticket stands confessedly before the people without excuse; but it is to be hoped many of its readers are more mindful of what is dictated by sound reason, and will not throw their votes away on a ticket which has no chance, but which may take off votes enough to render possible a Democratic majority in the next Legislature.

OUR genial friend, "the *Post*," says in its edition of Friday: "We learn from the GAZETTE of yesterday that the Germans are on a par with the howling cannibals of Feejee Islands." If this statement be true we are sincerely rejoiced, delighted to feet, that the *Post* is capable of learning anything. We had supposed that, like the Bourbons, it never learned. At any rate it was never known to learn anything before, and we can therefore neither wonder nor regret that in the indolency of the, to the *Post*, novel process, it should learn what its text book did not design to teach, and that its awakening powers should prove able to grasp but one garbled portion of a single sentence of an article which was written for the perusal of more advanced scholars. If we had known that the *Post* intended to try in its old age to make up for lost time we should willingly have written a nice, easy sentence for it to begin in some thing after this style: "THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WIT-NESS A-GAINST THY NEIGH-BOR."

WE must recur again to that Tariff resolution of R. H. Kerr, Esq., which was rejected in the Democratic Convention which nominated Hopkins, and doubtless with the full knowledge and connivance of Mr. Hopkins himself. How that gentleman, in the face of the rejection of that resolution, can have the cheek to keep himself before the public as a protectionist, we cannot conceive. That Hopkins has a vast amount of cheek is evidenced by his original attempt to put himself before the people of this district as a Protective Tariff man; that was done, however, when he thought we knew nothing of this resolution: but now that it has been made public, even *his* cheek must be unequal to the task of keeping up such a delusion Read the resolution again:

Resolved, That the wealth of a nation depends on the industry of the laboring masses; that country is best and most prosperous where labor commands the highest reward. The law making power of our America should act with fidelity to the people by adjusting the Tariff laws to pierce the balance of trade on this side of the water, and against all foreign competition, as money made and expended here produces wealth and gives labor for our people.

And that resolution was rejected! If Hopkins were really and truly what he professes to be, the friend of Protection, would he have allowed it to be thrust aside? Would he not, rather, have seized upon it as the very thing to put him right in the eyes of the people? Most certainly. But he did not, and in choosing that course he gave the lie emphatically to any claim that may be set up that *he* can be trusted to represent a manufacturing community.

THE *Commercial* is not content with saying that laboring men are unfit for jurors, but abuses them as "loafers," "hangers-on," and what not. In one paragraph it says:

We are advised by gentlemen familiar with the courts, that even at the old rate of compensation, it was eagerly sought *for as a privilege* by laboring men, while the richer invariably excused themselves in case they happened to be drawn; so that as a consequence the jurors were so generally incompetent that the late Judge Grier was more than once obliged to dismiss and send them home.—*Commercial.*

Here we find it is the *laboring man* who seeks the privilege of acting as a juror; and in another paragraph in the same paper, we find the class of men who court this privilege thus spoken of:

It is only loafers, the hangers-on, the do-nothings, the class which as a general thing can neither read nor write, and is entirely unfitted either to weigh evidence or comprehend the charge of a Court that court the privilege of sitting as jurors

That is, in plain English, the laboring men, who have eagerly sought the privilege of serving as jurors, are, in the opinion of the *Commercial*, "loafers, hangers-on, do-nothings," and "unfitted to weigh evidence or comprehend the charge of a Court."

The laboring men of this country will avenge this insult to their intelligence, at the polls.

AT THE SAME WORK.

Major William Frew who is nightly giving readings on the stump from his list of subscriptions to religious and benevolent objects, and boasts that he has been "the largest contributor to the Freedmen's Bureau," says; "the REPUBLICAN PARTY *and* the reform wing of it are engaged in the same work of correcting abuses and reducing taxation." In regard to the Republican party this is true, and we feel thankful that the Major has been forced to acknowledge it. Those then, according to Mr. Frew, who will vote the regular Republican ticket, will give their ballot in favor of correcting abuses and reducing taxation. After this candid admission, is it not clear that those who will vote the so-called reform ticket will only strengthen the Democratic cause. Who thank thee Jew.

OHIO RIVER COMMERCE.

In order to show the importance of Pittsburgh acting earnestly and zealously to protect the Ohio river from obstructions destined to seriously interfere with its navigation, we have compiled from the records of the Surveyor of this port the number of steamboats and barges built here during the past ten years; and the figures will show how important and great to the shipping on that stream, and how much we should be interested in keeping it free from all obstructions to navigation:

	Steamb'ts.	Tonnage.	Barges.	Tonnage.
1860,	17	11,404.30	15	1,187.37
1861,	15	8,869.85	20	1,669.65
1862,	20	8,841.32	14	1,169.05
1863,	29	17,145.91	31	2,589.26
1864,	40	18,889.39	63	4,620.60
1865,	50	21,363.14	97	8,479.32
1866,	60	24,408.27	132	11,473.71
1867,	51	17,849.39	91	8,466.74
1868,	18	5,668.60	91	13,295.64
1869,	27	8,629.26	69	6,611.36
Total		169,769.27		69,442.30

BEWARE OF SMOOTH-BORE TICKETS.

The city is full of smooth-bore tickets, all of them put out by Walton. He has tickets with his name in place of Humphries, on some, and in place of Robb on others.

On all these fraudulent tickets the name of our candidate for Coroner is erroneously given as *Jonathan* G. West. His name is *Johnston* G. West. Beware of all tickets thus printed.

Walton also has Democratic tickets printed with Aug. Hartje's name left out and his own inserted. Whether this has been done by collusion with the Democratic County Committee we cannot tell, but the *Post* can. The friends of Mr. Hartje had better inquire.

Refuse *all* smooth-bore tickets. They are mean beyond expression. Go to the regular table and get a regular ticket, and vote it like a man.

We advise our friends to watch these things closely. Walton is spending his money like water, and covering the cities broadcast with these frauds. Let every man examine his ticket, closely, and spurn all these attempts at deception.

HUMPHREYS TO BE SCRATCHED

We announced some three weeks ago, that Mr. Walton intended scratching Miles Humphreys and putting on his name so as to try and run Republican votes. Mr. John Dravo saw fit to contradict our statement at a meeting in the Twelfth ward, when he thought the loboring men were present. We again assert that Mr. Walton has tickets printed with the entire Republican candidates on with the exception of Miles Humphreys, whom he has his own name substituted. Will the working men of Allegheny county stand this? Are they going to allow a man who has professed so much friendship for them to take from the Republican ticket the very man who was put there as the representative of the workingman. We predict not. Let all who are the friends of Miles Humphreys see that Mr. Joseph Walton's name is not on the ticket they vote. We have the ticket in our possession, and if Mr. Walton should deny this to any workingman, let him call at this office and we will show it to him, or let him call at the Republican Executive Committee room and he will see it. Mr. Walton has sprung his trap too boon, and our word for it the workingmen will see to it that if he is rich he cannot go to Harrisburg by defeating Miles Humphreys. Arouse, workingmen! do your duty and show Mr. Humphreys that his interests are your interests.

ONLY ONE TICKET TO BE VOTED.

In the two cities only *one* ticket is to be voted for this fall, that is all the candidates to be voted for are to be put on one piece of paper, labelled on the outside "county." The election law says:

"The qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows. One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes;"

In the boroughs and townships, the borough and township officers are to be elected at the October election, on separate tickets, as above provided; but in the two cities, the city election having been postponed by Act of Assembly until December, there will be but the one ticket to vote.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

To-morrow will be Sunday. Let every Republican spend a part of the day in the solemn contemplation of the political situation so that he may arrive at a conclusion how best he can discharge his whole duty as a good citizen interested in the welfare of his country and his neighbors. Let him think what glorious results the great Republican party has achieved since its birth. How it battled against slavery till that relic of barbarism was wiped out and four millions of human beings were lifted out of bondage and made free people. How it established broad and universal suffrage throughout this land and blotted out all lines of caste and distinction. How it afforded liberty and equality to all men in all sections, and under the national flag every where in the land guaranteed the Civil Rights of all men. How it preserved the national honor and choked the formidable party that was rising under the banner of repudiation, by declaring to the world that the debt of the government was sacred and binding, and must and shall be paid. How rapidly and generously it restored peace and good order to the Southern States, and reconstructed them in a spirit of forgiveness, visiting no punishment on those who had grievously erred in rebellion. How it spanned the continent with a great railway, crossing mountains hitherto impassable, inveighing chasms and canons, reaching over rapid rivers and joining by one grand iron chain the turbulent Atlantic with the peaceful Pacific—opening an avenue through which to-day courses the rare offerings of oriental lands, the agricultural products of the pioneer settlers who have sought new homes in the freshly opened prairies, and the precious ores dug from the mines that make rich our land. How it has opened new countries and peopled them with thrifty settlers. How it has ever encouraged national enterprises and caused our country to leap into first and foremost position among the enlightened nations of the earth. How it rebaptized the old flag and washed out its stains, that it might be hailed the world over as the emblem of Liberty and Equality. How it provided broad acres of fruitful land for the poor man and guaranteed him and his posterity the possession of a homestead. How it remembered in time of peace the maimed soldiers who lost limbs while battling for their country, and provided for them with liberal hand pensions and homesteads. How tenderly it cared for the weeping widows and sorrowing orphans of slain soldiers, providing for the maintenance of the former, the care and education of the latter. How steadily and honestly it has reduced the monstrous government debt incurred in the suppression of a rebellion brought about by the slaveholding Democracy. How faithfully it collects the revenues and how quickly it has lifted from the people a large part of the burthen of taxation, and made the weight fall principally on those who are best able to withstand it. How it has afforded protection to industry and labor by establishing a tariff. Think of these and the hundreds of other accomplishments of this great and grand party of progression and then form your mind as to how you will vote. Will you desert its fair banner and array yourselves with that party which has fought inch by inch every good work undertaken and accomplished by Republicanism? Will you haul down the flag under which you have done so much good service and attained such glorious results, and desert to the common enemy? We have confidence in your continued loyalty, your devotion to principle and your honesty, and know you will measure well the importance of a ballot next Tuesday and will cast it with a will and enthusiasm for the regular Republican party, cutting no man from the ticket to compliment any one of the enemy arrayed against you in this all important campaign.

MANUFACTURERS, WORKINGMEN, ETC.

The *Commercial*, in an article headed "Turn in for Frew," has as usual, told our citizens just what it did not want them to know. We might be pardoned for saying by the time this campaign is over, should a question arise whether it has had such or such an article in its columns, it may answer unhesitatingly "yes." We really think that it has taken so many bird's eye views of the surroundings, and covered the ground in so many directions, that it has printed not only its opinion on divers subjects, but many diverse opinions on the same subject.

The article to which we now refer is an *appeal to the business men* of the county to vote for Frew. Why, we had innocently thought from its former articles that it had all the business men already. It certainly had so assured us, over and over again. But its article of yesterday completely unsettles us in that direction and induces us to believe, that its former articles were not entirely to be relied on. The appeal is urgent and violently argumentative.

It states, "*the power rests with our business public, and why should they not use it.*" This is an appeal for Frew. A little later it states that Frew's chance is better than Negley's, but "*even if it were not, the matter can easily be decided by uniting on him and putting him through.*" Now this is irresistibly funny. Taking into consideration its former huge cries about the thousands of good Republicans who were daily rolling into the Third party ranks, to come down to this little whimper, crying for help, and urging business men to put Frew through is certainly ludicrous. The business men of this community intended to "put Frew through," clear through we may say, so far through that he will be seated entirely.

To be sure, the *Commercial* urges that its idea "is perfectly practicable," "there is time enough for it," and winds up with a personal appeal to Manufacturers, Business Men, Tradesmen, Merchants, and Mechanics. Where, tell us where, have the twenty-five hundred business men, lauded by Mr. Kirk in his orations, gone? Where are the glorious eight hundred? What does this effort mean, to get them back. It is a poor reform party that can not keep what few men it had at the outset. But they have left them. They have become literally disgusted with the character of the movement that has been disclosed day by day by the Third party organ. Nor do we wonder at it. It is just what we have always asserted, that many men, most of them indeed who signed that call did it on thorough Republican principles, and when they found this sham cry was but an effort to disrupt the party and throw our county into the hands of the Democracy, they left it with disgust.

And the *Commercial* will not get them back. It will find it a more difficult task than writing half a dozen editorial lines, to satisfy this community that "Frew is a better tariff man than Negley." How the *Commercial* knows this we are unable to state. The squibs of the *Commercial* are neither loud enough nor strong enough, to injure General Negley's reputation connected with the question of a tariff. Abler exponents of protection than that sheet have settled that point in his favor, and this severe kicking against a stone wall by the *Commercial* can only result in self-injury. As for Frew's record on the tariff, this community is not at present acquainted with it. If the *Commercial* would kindly disclose the source from whence it has acquired its knowledge about Mr. Frew being a better tariff man than Negley, it *might*, perhaps, throw some light on the present extremely doubtful assertion. We cannot, therefore, exactly see the truth of the assertion that "the way to go for the tariff is to go for Frew."

Nor will our business men entirely agree with the *Commercial* on what is *their* "duty." Most of our business men are adults and responsible beings, and they have not nor will they assent to any proposition shifting that responsibility from their own shoulders to the *Commercial's*. Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Hon. Thos. Williams, Hon. S. A. Purviance and Hon. J. K. Moorhead, comprising the list of those who have done good service for the Union, not only ably but honestly and fearlessly, by advocating Republican principles for the last twelve years, are not to be whipped into demagogism at this late day, by being told by an organ of factionists "it is their duty" to vote as that organ directs.

Jacob Painter, James I. Bennet, James M. Cooper, C. G. Hussey, Joseph Dilworth, Wm. B. Lyon, Wm. Phillips, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Spang & Chalfant, Max Moorhead, with many others, are business men of a standard of intelligence sufficient to know "their duty" too well to make the *Commercial* a criterion for their morality. Nor will they be delighted with the idea of self laudation that astute sheet bestows on itself in assuring them *it* has discovered a plot they were unable to see. The *Commercial* may spare its labors and its personal whippings in. The business men of this community understand their own interests, and will vote independent of any moral ground that sheet may charitably thrust upon them.

The workingmen, too, are appealed to. After the libel passed on these working men in asserting they were loafers seeking to get on juries, and after striking at their representative Humphreys by saying we had had enough of the workingmen's nominee, we think there is *not* time for that sheet to get enough of them to vote for Frew to do him the least good. A vote for Frew by *any one* is simply a vote thrown away, and tending to elect a Democrat. The appeal is not founded on any sound principle, and is the last resort of the Third Party to save it from total annihilation.

THE FIELD SURVEYED.

The Pittsburgh *Review and Price Current*, an influential independent journal devoted to the business interests of the city, and by no means identified with any political party, calmly and dispassionately surveys the political field in Allegheny county and in a well digested review of the situation says:

The campaign in Allegheny county has assumed a phase such as should arrest the attention of every friend of protection. The charge is distinctly made that money has been sent into Allegheny county by the avowed opponents of Protection residing on the sea board, in the hope that by its use the Democratic candidates for Congress may succeed the present incumbent. The only distinct denial vouchsafed comes from a questionable quarter. Mr. A. W. Foster, in his official capacity, rushes to the rescue in a card which, if it fails to convince the public of the truthfulness of his assertion, virtually accomplishes its object. It offered an opportunity for a somewhat jaded political pacer to breathe before the public. Further than that it accomplished nothing. At any other time the charge would have attracted little or no attention. Under existing circumstances something more conclusive and trustworthy than the rapid denial of a committee man will be required to disprove the charge. It may be said that nothing is easier than to trump up false charges of this description, unless it be to blurt out brazen denials unsupported by a tittle of proof. The impartial public will demand something more than the evidence of an uninterested party. Upon the other hand, the *peculiar political position*, if it does not warrant the belief that the charge is well founded, at least gives a color to it which is seldom imparted to mere rumor or political clap-trap.

The province of the *Review* prevents our dwellings at length upon political questions, but in the present instance duty compels us to advert to the *peculiar* complexion our county contest has as sumed. The situation may be briefly stated thus: A portion of the Republican party secede from the regular organization and proceed to nominate a ticket. The regular organization place a full ticket in the field. The Democrats, believing the time has arrived for making a successful assault upon the ranks of the divided Republicans, make unusual preparations for a contest which promises so much for the party. Now, as a matter of course, whatever widens the breach between the Republicans, gives more space for the entering wedge of the Democrats. So much will be granted. But these prominent points do not comprise *all* the peculiarities of our present political muddle. There are others beneath the surface that affect the current of local events even more than anything we have adverted to.

The integrity of a faction of Republicans led nominally *by a free trade journalist* hand in glove with Democracy may well be questioned. No matter how sincere the rank and file may be, no matter how strong their convictions, or honest their intentions, they are liable at any moment to be sold out by their unscrupulous leaders. The vacillating records of the leaders, in fact, warrants that presumption. If anything were wanting to add to the uncertainty of the *management* of the faction, a brief retrospect embracing the political maneuvers of its leaders within the last six years, changes doubt into deep, well grounded mistrust. All the assertions, accusations and vaporings inflicted upon the public daily, cannot conceal the fact that an alliance offensive and defensive has been concluded between the respective "organs" of the faction and the Democrats. To play into each others hands and oppose the common enemy, that is the programme.

Let us look at this matter plainly. Especially should every friend of Protection reflect upon the situation. (And just here let us say that if the case were reversed—if Democracy meant Protection, and Republicanism Free Trade, our place would be with the first.) If a journalist ostensibly sympathyzing with the Republican party and representing in a weak way the views of Protectionists can be prevailed upon to act in concert with the *avowed enemies of both*, and that too under the very nose of his employers, to what length will those who have brought things to this pass not go to accomplish their purpose? After that, a bribe from British agents located on the seaboard seems a trifling matter.

The success of either ticket as a ticket, does not concern us. What we are concerned about is the election of a representative from the Twenty-second District who will protect American Industry, and that we cannot have in Mr. Hopkins. Here begins and ends our sole objection to that gentleman. As for the third candidate, the only thing apprehended in that quarter is the odd chance that he may serve as a wooden horse for the Democracy. Now, in view of these circumstances—and we present a plain statement of the case—is it to be wondered at if Free Trade under its most familiar guise of Democracy should furnish funds to prosecute a vigorous campaign in Allegheny county? Is it to be wondered at if Mr. Hopkins finds it necessary to deprecate mildly the idea that true Democracy and a *moderate* degree of protection are incompatible? Yet at the same time it is notorious that Democracy everywhere means opposition to even *incidental* protection, and where it does not mean that it is outspoken in favor of free trade. The Democracy of Ohio make Free Trade a direct issue; everywhere the Democratic journals bristle with Free Trade sophistries. In our own county the Democracy deems it expedient to engraft a *limited* portion of Protective policy upon the programme. The stick of dozed timber incorporated in the platform was placed there in the hope that it would blind gudgeons. Even granting that Mr Hopkins remains open to conviction upon the subject, who so silly as to suppose even for one moment that he would not vote with his party upon all important occasions? Howell Cobb in his time recommended an increase of tariff, but himself and his chief paved the way for Free Trade votes. We presume the friends of Mr. Hopkins will not claim more stamina for him than was displayed by Cobb and Buchanan.

When all is said, we have no doubts of the re-election of General Negley. If his majority is greatly reduced, it will be the fault of professed Protectionists and Republicans, and we leave these to ponder over the *present peculiar situation.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Universalists at Gloucester, Massachusetts, several days ago, and the action of the General Convention since on the Constitution of the Church, have caused quite an interest in religious circles. After quite a lively discussion in the Convention, between the Conservative and Radical elements, on the Constitution or creed, the Conservatives carried the day, securing the re-adoption of the old "Winchester Confession of Faith," promulgated and adopted originally at Winchester, N. H., in 1803. It consists of three articles only: First, Belief in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, as containing a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind. Second, Belief in one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole human family to happiness and holiness. Third, True happiness consists in good works and the maintenance of a pure and upright life. The Radicals favored the largest latitude for all shades of opinion, and objected to the adoption of any articles of faith. The National Conference of Unitarians, to be held in New York city, the 19th of this month, is likely to be a scene of the same discordant feelings. The Conservative party allege that the tendency of Liberal Christianity is to cause "religious anarchy and disintegration!" In an address to Universalist churches, the appeal is made to choose such delegates as shall "resist every attempt to use the Unitarian body for the overthrow of Christian religion." The supporters of the "new policy" declare as the creed of Unitarians: That every man should approach religion as a positive science, to be investigated anew. In this investigation Christianity should claim no authority on any ground, each soul being a final and sufficient judge of all religious truth. We await the result of the Conference Wednesday week.

The salutary of Rev. Alexander Clark, late pastor of the First Methodist (Protestant) Church of this city, on assuming the editorial control of the *Methodist Recorder*, pleases the *Independent*, of New York, hugely, because he proposes to edit the paper so as to be "unburdened by doctrinal controversies, unbiased by sectarian prejudices, and untrammeled by ecclesiastical powers." These views will hardly be relished by orthodox Methodists of the "Protesting" type, or, indeed, by any other of the branches of the Methodist family, especially the fling at ecclesiastical powers. No doubt Mr. Clark will make the *Recorder* a capital paper, as he is a writer of decided merit.

The United Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh will hold its ninth annual meeting at Canonsburg, Pa., commencing Tuesday afternoon, October 18. The sermon will be preached by the retiring Moderator. The meeting is called by Rev. W. J. Reid, Clerk of the Synod, the well known pastor of the First Church of this city.

According to the *Presbyterian Banner*, the health of Rev. S. H. Thompson, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church of this city, is much impaired, and fears are entertained that he may be unable to resume his labors for some time.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the National Local Preacher's Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meets in Philadelphia, Saturday October 15th, and will adjourn Tuesday night following. Delegates are expected from all the States, except, perhaps, the extreme Southern, and the number, including visitors, will be large. The Methodist State Convention will assemble in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, the 18th. Each charge or station is entitled to send two delegates, the pastor and one laymen, and all persons connected with educational or Church institutions are entitled to membership. This will likely be an immense affair, as the delegates will represent one hundred thousand Methodists in this State, and perhaps a larger number than this. The Pennsylvania Railroad, with its accustomed generosity, has agreed to issue excursion tickets to the delegates and visitors to both Conventions.

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, in answer to the following query: "Is the Romish Church a true Church of Christ? Are Romish baptisms and ordinations valid?" replies that the Church of Rome is a true Church, and its baptisms and ordinations are valid. An opposite theory would produce consequences from which any thoughtful mind may well start back. If such a theory is endorsed by an ecclesiastical body, Synod, or General Assembly, that does not still make it sound and right. While it thinks the Roman Church is greatly corrupt, yet it holds its ordinations to be valid, and it would not favor rebaptizing its baptized members.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the Bible cause to learn, that the fifty thousand dollars, contributed three years ago in this country by the friends of the American Bible Society, now amounting by accrued interest to sixty-three thousand dollars, is about to be used for the purpose contributed, the building of a Bible House at Constantinople, the Turkish Government having just granted permission to erect the edifice.

The one hundred and sixty-third anniversary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association commenced its session in Philadelphia on Tuesday. The opening sermon by Rev. J. H. Peters; circular letter by Rev. Daniel Spencer; doctrinal sermon by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, This Association is the oldest Baptist body in America, and numbers seventy-two churches, ninety-one ministers and nearly twenty thousand members.

The Rev. W. C. McCune organized the Lincoln Park Presbyterian church, of Cincinnati, just two years ago, with thirty members. It now numbers one hundred and thirty members, with a Sunday School of three hundred.

The Synod of the Reformed German Church in the United States will hold its next annual session at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Penna., commencing Wednesday evening, October 19th. The proceedings promise to be very important and interesting, especially to this denomination.

IMPROVED IRON UTENSILS.—An improved article of domestic economy recently introduced into Germany, is obtained by the conversion of cooking utensils, made originally of cast iron, into a tough iron, by heating them with oxide of iron in furnaces especially constructed for the purpose, and decarbonizing them. These are almost indestructible, since they thus become so tough that they will stand a severe blow from a hammer, or can be dropped from a considerable distance without fracturing. They resist the action of fire also, and a tea kettle prepared in this way, it is said, will last during a lifetime. Vessels thus made are claimed to be peculiarly suited for Papin's Digesters, since even at a very great heat there is no danger of bursting, and should a fissure be produced, the vessel will not fly to pieces.

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Cognac Brandy, | Sherry Wine,
Old Otard Brandy, | Port Wine.
PINCT, CUSTILLON & CO'S Very Old COGNAC.
Madeira Wine, | Claret Wine,
Catawba Wine, | Muscatel Wine,

Speer's Port Grape Wine; also English and Scotch Ales, Mours & Sons', Youngelo's, Campbell's, Atsop's, Bass & Co's, warranted the genuine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.
Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds sold cheaper than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

BEAR IN MIND.

When disease has undermined the health, and physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been found unsurpassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing, and his general health improves.

Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendant upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are objectionable to a weak stomach. This is not the case with Hostetter's Bitters, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Balsams, plants, barks and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it soothing and strengthening. Its basis is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced, containing no fusil oil, or any other deleterious element, the most careful and skilful chemists have analyzed its virtues and pronounce them harmless. This is scientific testimony; but the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the marvelous and curative effects of the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC and ALTERATIVE of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Complaints, Chronic Complaints and general debility it is as nearly infallible as anything in this fallible world can be.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental,

6th. It is not so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 24 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 68 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

New Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
AND
FEATHERS.
A large stock of the latest novelties in
LACE COLLARS.

Hair Switches and Chignons.

Germantown and Country Yarns,
Jet Jewelry and Bracelets.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

At 37 1-2 Cents,
Mens' Undershirts and Drawers.

Men's White Dress Shirts,
Men's Plaid Woolen Shirts—very cheap.
Ladies' and Childrens' Fall Suits,
Cloth and Hoop Skirts, &c.,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

POPULAR GOOD

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NO. 21 FIFT

New Goods!

33 PER

UNDER LAST Y

Shawls, Plaids,

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NEW GOODS

HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.
MERCHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.
Orders Promptly Filled.
M'CORD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps and Furs.

SCHOOL
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SCHOOL STATIONERY.
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A large stock and at greatly reduced WHOLESALE PRICES.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
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JOS. HORNE & CO.
Would Invite the Attention of
Milliners and Dealers
To Their Lines of
TRIMMING, BONNET,
AND
SASH RIBBONS,
Which have been imported direct from Manufacturers. Also to their Assortment of
Bonnets, Velvets,
Black and Colored Satins.
Bow Ribbons,
Sashes and Sash Ribbons.
We are just receiving everything in
Millinery Goods,
Hats,
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Feathers,
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Crapes, Laces, &c.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 631 CHERRY ALLEY, between 5th and Fourth streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Bank Lithography.

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AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 50 Cents.
Double Warp Black Alpacas,
AN EXTRA GOOD BARGAIN.
At 12½c., Plain and Colored Poplins,
At 18½c., Colored Alpaca Lustres,
At 25c., Plaid Poplins, a great bargain.
At 18½c., Barred Shirting Flannels.

Serge and Poplin Plaids
In all Fashionable Styles and Colors.

FRENCH MERINOS,
Very Cheap.

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Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Drafts issued on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 7, 1870.

Money continues in about the same demand. There was but little doing in the discount line outside of bank. Some first class paper offered and taken at 9; names quite as strong, but less known, were offered at 10@11.

The market for bonds and stocks was heavy and but a limited amount of either offered for sale. Allegheny Valley were on the market at 93½, but did not move. There was little or nothing done in bank stock. Holders are generally quite above the views of buyers, and transactions therefore are not frequent.

Gold in New York reports say that the continued ease in money is beginning to have its effect upon the large list of miscellaneous stocks dealt in at the boards. The absence of a few of the larger railroads are so manipulated under the control of the cliques that attention has been turned away from them for the moment. Express and telegraph stocks were quite largely dealt in for a few days. There was a reaction to-day, however, from the highest figures—Adams declining from 67¾ to 67¼, and others in the same proportion. Railways are off a fraction from the best quotations, but for the most part are strongly held, and the feeling favors an advance.

There has been a firmer feeling in the Government bond market, and the prices of all issues show an improvement on the average quotations of yesterday. Dealings, however, are on a limited scale. It was supposed that the large offerings (nearly 5 millions) to the Treasury yesterday, and the fact that but two millions were accepted, would have a depressing effect upon prices. The market fell off but ¼ per cent., and speedily recovered. The foreign markets are so strong (5-20's being in good demand at 85¾@86) that only a serious trouble in gold is likely to effect bonds adversely.

State bonds are more active. Tennessees were in demand at an advance. Purchases were being made, it is supposed, by parties who look towards purchasing the State's interest in the defaulting railroads.

Gold was steady throughout the day; deal large were not made. Closing quotation 110¾.

Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	110¾	1.40 Jan. & Jy.	106¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	1.40 Jan. & Jy.	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon	107¾	1.40 Jan. & Jy.	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon	107¾	1.40 Jan. & Jy.	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon	107¾	1.40 Jan. & Jy.	106¾
U. S. 10-40s, Coupon	106

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The Last Grand Rally of the campaign you will find advertised to-day to take place in front of the old Gazette Building, Fifth avenue.

Republicans examine the meetings to be held to-night, advertised on our Fourth page, and if in your neighborhood go.

Let no Republican Voter throw away his vote on personal grounds, and thus help the election of a Democrat who opposed the war, and now opposes the tariff.

Lost Judgment objects to having his brains beaten out by George Stoner, and has sought the protection of Alderman Bowden from the wrath of the sanguinary George.

Remember the Meetings To-night at McKeesport and East Liberty. A free train will leave the Connellsville Railroad Depot at 7 p. m., returning at 11 p. m. for McKeesport.

Yesterday, Deputy Mayor Nichols issued a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Hart, a saloon keeper of Sharpsburg, for selling liquor to minors. Ellen Rodiston was the prosecutrix.

Mary Maginnis and Mary Magill had an altercation yesterday when the latter attempted to introduce the train boss Maginnis' head with a broomstick. Alderman Bowden has been called in.

Many Steele says Harry H. Steele has not been as true as good steel to her, for he has stolen away from his home, leaving her destitute with his wife and two children to the mercies of the charitable. Deputy Mayor Nichols will attend to the case.

At a recent meeting Mr. Frew announced that the office of Congressman was seeking him, when an Irishman in the crowd exclaimed, "Yis, Mister Frew; yez have your consolation in knowin' that ye gainin all the time—as it'll niver catch ye."

Vote Adjourned.—The Brownsville Fair, Fayette county, has been adjourned to Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th. A great turn-out is expected on the occasion. The Brownsville "Track" is one of the best in the State.

August Schilling, of Spring Hill, near Wallstation, is in trouble. John Lusinger says August has on several occasions violated the law by selling him powder and shot, and selling to minors. If that be the case that Schilling is a bad one. The case will be heard to-day.

The Water Main on Jackson, near Buena Vista street, Allegheny, bursted last night at ten o'clock, and as it is the main supply of the Allegheny side of the Belt Line Railroad, Superintendent Neal advises that they use water very sparingly till the pipe is fixed, which will be done during the day.

Neglected Boarders.—Sallie Davis made information yesterday before Alderman Bowden against Wm. Torrey for false pretences, obtaining board to the amount of $10. At the same time Elizabeth Davis charged Samuel Burton with a similar offence. In both cases warrants were issued.

The True Republicans of the Seventh ward are requested to meet at the Franklin Street School House, on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance to the party will be transacted. Come one come all! By order of the Republican Committee.

CHARLES JEREMY, Chairman.

The theatre of the Republicans of the Second ward are due to the Messrs. Charles, Louis and John Mauch, who erected and tastefully adorned the speaker's stand in the park last night for the public meeting. They also erected the convenient and most reliable Republican in the ward, and in completing like this they are not always found to be so ready and willing to do their full share of work.

If you wish to enjoy a quiet, calm and peaceful evening after the fatigues and perspirations of the day, just call in at Mc-Grew's, 65 Ninth street, near Penn, between eight and nine and smoke one of his 5 cent cigars, a couple of the fragrant cigars or fine cut smoking tobacco, for which this house is famous. If you can enjoy the weed at all on segments is certain to follow such a course.

These beings who live in the sunny tropics, enjoying the soft breezes of the South Sea, the genial shade of the fruit, and the cocoa palm, living in a climate where the very existence is a luxury, and all the deliciories of the rich earth's table ready for the asking, seem to be, and doubtless are, much to be envied, but happy as they must be, they are not to be compared to the man who has a magnificent winter suit of clothing chosen from the large stock of exquisite goods in McPherson & Co.'s establishment, corner of Fifth avenue and Mr. Shoenberger's alley, and sent home at the promised time. There is indeed a feeling of intrinsic ease in such clothing, when one considers the quality of the goods, and the workmanship, which is almost sufficient in itself to convert one to all the ideas of which the dominoes of other climes are the symbols. Any one who doubts this can easily be convinced by stepping into the store at No. 10 Sixth (late St. Clair) street.

Let no Republican Voter throw away his vote on personal grounds, and thus help the election of a Democrat who opposed the war and now opposes the tariff.

The Recess.

Crowds continue to flow day and night to City Hall. We rejoice to see this outpouring of the people on such an occasion. It is conceded that by Saturday the number of visitors will have swollen to fifteen thousand. Saturday will be a great day. Not only will twenty thousand in the cities and boroughs that have not yet given their dime or dollar towards clothing and providing for our aged and infirm women and children, send in their mite, but many another cannot spare something from their store or work from their abundance? If any one has not yet contributed, let him do so. Every member